

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & C. Co.'s steamship *Oceanic*, Capt. W. M. Smith, with the American mails of the 4th inst., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. We extract the following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

LONDON, October 21st.
The agitation is growing in Bristol in protesting against conferring the freedom of the city on the Duke of Edinburgh. The newspapers there and elsewhere are devoting editorial articles to the subject.

BRISTOL, October 21st.
In the Socialist Congress to-day a new clause was added to the Socialist programme, demanding the repeal of laws subordinating the wife to the husband in public and private relations.

LISBON, October 21st.
A revolt broke out in one of the prisons in this city to-day. Troops were called out to quell the rioters, and the soldiers fired through the windows. Several were wounded.

BELGRADE, October 21st.
Fifty Albanians yesterday attacked a party of Montenegrins travelling in the direction of the Serbian frontier. Five Montenegrins were killed and another severely wounded.

LONDON, October 21st.
Several lakes near Bangor, Wales, have burst their banks and flooded the neighbouring state quarries. One thousand workmen are idle.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 21st.
Serious anti-Jewish riots are reported at Tchernogol, in which thirty Jews were killed and 500 suffered in person or property losses.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 21st.
The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have by a large majority passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

PARIS, October 21st.
The *Figaro's* Rome correspondent telegraphs that three brigands at Calviotti captured on the night of the 17th or 18th the Marquis di Grimaldi, and since then he has not been heard of.

October 22nd.
The *Figaro* this (Thursday) morning published a telegram from its Berlin correspondent stating that Prince Bismarck has announced his intention of appearing in the Reichstag and making a speech defending his policy.

NEW YORK, October 22nd.
The *North American Review* for November prints the first of a series of articles by ex-Premier Crispien of Italy, entitled "Italy and the Pope." It says in part: "Rome under the Pope was a gangrene spot which must have poisoned the whole body of the nation. From 1860 onward it had become an asylum of all the fallen dynasties, a cave of brigands who infested the southern provinces of the peninsula. This being stated, the redemption of the Eternal City was not only a logical consequence of the restoration of Italian rights, it was necessary to the pacification of the country."

LONDON, October 22nd.
Joseph Chamberlain delivering a political speech in Sunderland, said: "Do not believe the coming general elections will give Gladstone a majority of the members of Parliament. I almost wish they might give him a majority, in order that the country might again see what an awful mess he would make of our affairs in six months. Gladstone's Government would involve us in disastrous foreign complications, plunge Ireland back into anarchy, and let loose the petty 'feudalists' that were repressed while the party was in opposition."

ST. PETERSBURG, October 22nd.
High personages in Copenhagen have induced the Czar to pardon his cousin Grand Duke Michael for his marriage to the Countess of Nuremberg, daughter of the Grand Duke of Nassau, and the fact will be announced at the Czar's silver wedding celebration.

A Polish press agent the Czar intends, after the celebration, to make a tour of the famine-stricken districts with a view of defeating socialist intrigues.

BERLIN, October 22nd.
The thirty-second anniversary of the birth of the Empress Augusta-Victoria was celebrated here to-day. The Emperor, to the surprise and delight of the Empress, presented himself clean shaven except for his moustache.

PARIS, October 22nd.
The dispatch from Orya announcing the advance of the French garrison at Timenon upon Touat, while telling of a movement of the army in accordance with the movement announced by M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France would compel the Sultan of Morocco to strictly regard the territorial rights of France, nevertheless comes somewhat unexpectedly. It was not supposed that the Government would so promptly enforce its threat by action. It is the general opinion that the Government is irrevocably determined, once for all, to secure the absolute safety of its Algerian possessions.

DUBLIN, October 22nd.
F. E. Dubbed of Dubbed & Son, bankers and brokers in this city, whose failure and disappearance with liabilities estimated at \$600,000 were announced early in January last, pleaded guilty to defrauding his creditors. The prisoner was then sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor, and to seven years' penal servitude.

BERLIN, October 22nd.
It is not true that Germany will take the lead in the common action on the part of the Powers against China, but the proposition is laid that the German Minister at Peking, on the day of the diplomatic corps there, shall take supreme control.

PARIS, October 22nd.
The influenza in a violent form has broken out at Angoulême and other places in the department of Charente.

VINNA, October 22nd.
Influence is raging in Galicia. Four thousand cases are reported from Lemberg alone.

LONDON, October 22nd.
The *Telegraph* correspondent from Constantinople that the Russian Embassy is pushing the Sultan hard for proofs of his assurances of neutrality. In other words Russia affects to believe the Sultan has undertaken certain engagements for the contingency of war, and M. de Nefkoff contends that the Porte's assurances to the contrary are insufficient. He says that Russia must either obtain substantial proofs or she must take steps to secure her own interests.

October 23rd.
Balfour, in a speech at Bury last night, asserted that the cause that produced the Liberal split were still working, and there was every indication that the Unionist alliance was becoming still closer. Balfour spoke in justification of "opportunism." It was evidently produced, he said, by the development and evolution of society, which wanted new changes to meet new conditions. It must be the policy of every wise statesman, that it has been the Conservative policy, of not delaying measures of benefit to the people. The late "wags," however, that "waggy" men sound, who legislate could be placed to the credit of the Conservatives during the past half century than to that of the Liberals. The speaker likened Gladstone's "Newcastle" programme to that of a "musical variety show." It was absurd, he said, to talk of abolishing little anomalies in the electoral system while allowing the big anomaly of over-representation of Ireland to continue. In conclusion, he condemned Gladstone's land reform proposals as raising rates upon the poor and the people.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24th.

The police have given notice to bankers that no dealings with or through the house of the Rothschilds will be permitted in Russia. Bankers corresponding with the Rothschilds in Paris, London or elsewhere must seek new correspondents. The Russian Government is said to feel deeply irritated at the Rothschilds on account of their opposition to the recent loan, which was successfully negotiated without their assistance.

PARIS, October 24th.
The *Gazette* to-day says Count Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador, in this city, had interviews with President Carnot, and with M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Menabrea declared that Italy earnestly desired peace and relied upon an interchange of the friendly sentiments which Italy felt for France.

BELGRADE, October 24th.
Great excitement is caused here by the news that the Austrian Government has decided to keep three gunboats at Semlin as Danubian cruisers. This step is being taken as a precautionary measure against Serbia's attempt to place the trade of the Serbian river ports entirely in Russian hands.

NEW YORK, October 24th.
The cruiser *Batou* sailed to-day to re-enforce the United States squadron in Chilean waters. The *Batou* is expected to reach Valparaiso in about two months. She carries stores for a year's cruise and ammunition for the *Baltimore* and *San Francisco*.

PARIS, October 25th.
Père Hyacinth, in an address to-day before an immense audience, including many Senators and Deputies, censured superstitious abuses, such as the Lourdes vision and the holy cost, and made a vehement attack on the Pope's temporal power agitation as inconsistent with his priestly office. He said that the Pope would do well to heed the will of the Italian people and submit to the country's laws. The address was loudly applauded.

BERLIN, October 25th.
The Imperial Council assembled yesterday to deliberate on the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the German colonies, and to discuss subsidies proposed for the Cameroon territories. The appropriation for the Cameroon territories, \$700,000, was reduced to \$425,000. For South-west Africa the appropriation contemplated is \$292,300 marks.

It is noteworthy that no regular budget has yet been established for East Africa, requiring the largest sum of all. This item appears under the heading of non-recurring expenditures, and it is now believed that a separate budget is contemplated, because the Imperial force has replaced the protectorate at Bagamoyo.

The Germans are beginning to realize that something is wrong with their colonial system, and that Bismarck's declaration, "I am not a colonial enthusiast," had considerable hard sense at the back of it. Too much money is spent by the German Government, the people say, for intangible results; there is too much bloodshed and too little commercial profit.

LONDON, October 25th.
The *Times*, referring to the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso, says it is clear a brutal outrage was committed, and the Washington Government has a good prima facie case to demand satisfaction, but the time has not yet come when such a demand could properly be pressed. If made now it would be made in hot blood and based upon incomplete information. It is not for a great and powerful nation like the United States to deal in this high-handed fashion with a weak neighbor. America's strong aggressive policy will lead to enhance the difficulties of a government having already a hard enough task to maintain law and order.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25th.
Advices from Damascus state that there were thirty cases of cholera and fifteen deaths from the disease in that city on the 20th inst.

PARIS, October 25th.
The Amer of Afghanistan has sent a mission to St. Petersburg to conclude a Russo-Afghan commercial treaty.

LONDON, October 25th.
Adolph Dupuis, a well-known French actor, is dead, aged 66.

October 26th.
Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, pastor of the Tabernacle, who has been seriously ill for months past, has so far recovered his health as to be able to start to-day for Meotone.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), October 26th.
The new Cabinet announces that moderate protective duties will be imposed by the colony of New South Wales.

DUBLIN, October 26th.
Great excitement was caused this evening by an apparent attempt to blow up the office of the *National Press*, a McCarthyite paper. A bomb fell in the area in front of the windows of the office, breaking windows and badly damaging the editorial room and basement. The windows in all the adjacent houses were also broken. Fortunately no one was injured. There is no clue yet to the miscreant who threw the bomb.

Almost universally the outrage is attributed to the Parnellites. The report of the explosion was heard distinctly two miles away. The attention of the watchman on duty at the time, and who is said to have always been on duty since the Parnellite threats of vengeance were uttered, was diverted by a sham fight between two men in the vicinity of the *National Press* building.

WASHINGTON, October 26th.
Secretary Blaine this morning resumed the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State. He rose at eight and soon after breakfast went over to the White House. Secretary Tracy soon joined him there and together they had a long consultation with the President. It was nearly noon when Secretary Blaine left the White House and walked over to the Department of State. He entered his private office and plunged at once into business.

LONDON, October 27th.
The White Star Line steamer *Tarentine*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on October 15th, was signalled at Rock of Biscay at 5:55 o'clock this morning, having beaten the fastest previous record from New York.

PARIS, October 27th.
The speech of Ribot, Foreign Minister in the Chamber of Deputies to-day had a favorable reception in Rome. The friendly expressions have exceeded the utmost expectations. It is the first time since the fall of Premier Crispien that France has openly acknowledged the efforts of Italy to establish greater cordiality between the two nations.

DUBLIN, October 27th.
The *National Press*, the McCarthyite organ, referring to the attempt to blow up its office last night with a bomb, says: "The men who laid the infernal machine, as our doors have been taught for the past ten months by the *Freeman's Journal* and by *United Ireland*, that freedom of opinion will no longer be tolerated, and that every opposing Nationalist may rightfully be mobbed and if necessary murdered. They are the instruments of those who have been educated by their masters to cowardly practice their own concepts of Parnellism. With the death of their creator they have descended to the practices of the abject and the coward."

The *National Press* also declares that after the explosion of a bomb in the Abbey-street area fifty or sixty men, supposed to be part of the gang of Parnellites to whose credit the explosion is placed, poured into the *National Press* offices shouting, "Up with the Healy machine!" In the *Standard* it is said:

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, November 5th.
The New York Chamber of Commerce favours the suspension of purchases and the coinage of silver until an agreement on the question has been concluded between the States and the other commercial nations.

MADRAS, November 5th.
A serious grain riot occurred at Kurnool to-day owing to the great enhancement in the price of cholera. A thousand people broke open the grain shops and men and women looted, it is alleged, fifty thousand measures of cholera and rice. Over a hundred police appeared on the scene, but were powerless, but finally the mob was induced to disperse and the merchants to lower the price of grain. There was no serious personal injuries.

LONDON, November 5th.
There is no truth in the statement that the Indian Government has suggested that Major-General Sir George White should succeed General Sir Frederick Roberts as commander-in-chief in India, but it has been suggested that he should receive a Presidency command.

BOMBAY, November 6th.
Appa Sahab, the commander-in-chief of Scindia's army, died here yesterday.

ROME, November 6th.
In a speech delivered at Milan to-day, the Premier, Marquis di Rudini, declared that Italy was devoted to peace, and the alliances she had entered into were purely of a defensive character. The recent incident in the Pantheon was, he said, too trifling to make Italy tamper with the law of papal guarantees; and the Catholic pilgrims of the whole world were welcome to resort to Rome.

BERLIN, November 6th.
A great run commenced to-day on all the principal banks in Berlin, and intense excitement prevailed.

LONDON, November 6th.
Sir J. Ferguson, the new Postmaster General, has ordered the preferential employment of the Army Reserve as rural and provincial postmen. This will ultimately give employment to sixteen thousand of the men.

BERLIN, November 6th.
Prince Damrong was yesterday received in audience by the Emperor William. The Prince presented to His Majesty a letter from the King of Siam, and afterwards entertained at a banquet at the Palace.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 6th.
The State of Para has declared its independence, and it is reported that the Province of Bahia will follow suit.

PARIS, November 6th.
The French press, criticizing the speech of the Marquis de Salisbury at the Guildhall, contends that the demand for further delay in the British evacuation of Egypt is a mere pretext for evading the promises England has made.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 6th.
It is officially announced here that important victories have been secured by the Government troops over the rebel Assyrians in Yemen.

NEW YORK, November 6th.
Heavy sales of cotton were made here to-day, as this month's bureau report is regarded as indicating that the crop will be about eight million bales.

LONDON, November 6th.
Lord Salisbury is to speak at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall last night, said that Ireland was making satisfactory progress. He eulogized the services rendered to the country by Mr. Balfour, and deplored the loss of Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Raikes. Alluding to European affairs, his lordship declared that there was not a single speck on the political horizon menacing peace. With regard to Egypt, the Premier deprecated the unparliamentary utterances of former British ministers, which he said, pained every patriotic Englishman, and he declared his intention to rescue Egypt from the condition into which she had fallen, and she could not allow the results which were now being achieved to be destroyed, or allow Egypt to relapse into a state of anarchy and confusion dangerous to all her neighbours. He denied that England's object was to sever Egypt from Turkey, and declared that she desired to maintain existing treaties and firmness. She also desired to see Egypt strong enough to repel external attack and quell internal troubles; and earnestly hoped to reach that end, with a reasonable time, and, if helped by others, to reach it quicker. Until she desired to see a cheerful foreigner, who must be British, must prevent Egypt from slipping back into a condition in which she would be exposed to barbarian attacks from without and intrigues from within. International arrangements, Lord Salisbury said, would be useless for this purpose, as Egypt was already over much fettered and hindered in this respect. He entreated foreign critics to remember that Englishmen are deeply interested in the solution of the Egyptian question, and are proud of the splendid success of their administration, and he concluded, the Premier said that whatever party was in power, England would never withdraw from the vigorous prosecution of a beneficent enterprise with which her pride and honour were connected.

November 11th.
After prolonged negotiations, Great Britain and the United States have finally concluded an agreement fixing the terms of arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute.

Mrs. W. H. Smith, upon whom a peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred, assuming the title of Viscountess Hambledon, and the peerage on her demise devolves upon her son.

It is announced that Colonel Alfred Turner has been appointed a Companion of the Bath in recognition of his services as magistrate in Cork city.

VINNA, November 11th.
The Emperor Francis Joseph, replying to the Austro-Hungarian delegations which waited upon him to-day, said he was pleased and hoped it would be preserved, despite the general armistice of European Powers.

CAIRO, November 11th.
Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall has produced a profound impression in Egypt. The French party have resolved to offer a determined opposition to all British measures.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11th.
The Russian Government has resolved to construct forts on the Chinese and Persian frontiers.

LONDON, November 11th.
Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Acton last evening, denied a report which has been current that he was to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

November 12th.
Mr. James Monro, late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has started on a visit to India.

Mr. Monro goes to India with the object of starting a religious mission, the expenses of which will be borne by himself.

A board of visitors of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst has reported to Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, in favor of stopping polo-playing at that College, on the ground of the game being conducive to extravagance.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 12th.
The wheat stocks in Russia are dangerously depleted, and it is probable that the country will have to import wheat next spring. The famine is daily growing more acute.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

TWO DATES.

The subject of the letter signed "Henri Bryols," appears in a recent issue of the *Shanghai Mercury*.

The following happened shortly after the Tientsin massacre, which occurred in June 1870:—Li Hung-chang had already been Viceroy for several years; he had exercised that high office in the Hukang provinces, now governed by his most powerful rival, Chang Chih-tung. At the time of which I am treating, Li had received orders from the Peking Government to proceed to Tientsin; and now I leave it to the pen of that learned missionary, the Rev. Able Armand David, known by his works on the fauna and flora of China, to continue:—"Before going to Tientsin, Li Hung-chang assembled the four great mandarins of Sin-pan-loo, and told them that he had been called to the North to chastise the Europeans who had rebelled against the Emperor, and if they submitted at once to the conditions which he would impose on them, matters could be arranged; if not, he would exterminate them all, and at once," the missionaries and the native Christians.

This is edifying to hear of the great Viceroy, the famous "Bismarck of China," as he is called here! This is the person who is quoted, and vaunted as an enlightened spirit, anxious about modern progress, mindful of the greatness and prosperity of his country, zealous to benefit his countrymen by Western civilization, and lastly, desiring to be the friend and protector of the same Europeans of whose extermination he was swarming formerly. This is the Li Hung-chang of twenty years ago. Comment is superfluous.

Has the old man of to-day, with one foot already in the grave, changed his views with regard to those missionaries and Christians of whose extermination he was bragging formerly, intending not to spare a single one? It is very unlikely, as proved by the reception accorded by him to the Consuls of France, Great Britain, and Germany quite recently. We know that Messrs. de Beauvoir, Brennan, and von Seckendorff had requested the Chang-tung, by order of their Ministers in Peking, to defer his inspection of the Chinese fleet at Port Arthur, and rather occupy himself with the grave events brewing then, in the Yangtze valley. Li Hung-chang, smilingly and unrepentantly treating as trifling matters the fears expressed by his intrepid envoys, thought proper to treat the matter too formally, pretending that all remained quiet along the great river, and above all, having received the orders to proceed to Port Arthur, he had to do was to strictly carry them out.

The riots broke out, and there was not a single Chinese war-vessel in any of the Yangtze ports, ready to suppress them.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the step forced on our European Consuls was a false manoeuvre, and an unskillful tactic on the part of the Foreign Ministers. The latter had, in fact, only to express their fears and their wishes to the Government in Peking, who could have made the Viceroy, as Secretary of the Admiralty, adjust his departure provisionally.

Li Hung-chang could make no excuse of ignorance of the events which were happening; and we are firmly convinced that, supposing him to be innocent of active participation in these events, he was not without knowledge of the impending storm. His police are so dense that no manœuvre behind the scenes, and no plans secretly matured by the heads of the plot could escape his political perspicacity. Besides, I propose here to long to disclose in this journal the participation of the "Li" family in the Wuhai riot; and conclude for the present by stating that we must not be taken in by the so-called good intentions for our sakes of the Viceroy of Chihli, who recently knew how to evade the three questions of Sir John Walshaw with a mandarinian's sagacity, quite in conformity with the oldest tradition of diplomatic knavery, still in vogue and very time-honoured in China.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

On this day, November 1st, 1891, the British North Borneo Company celebrates its first decade, the tenth anniversary of the granting of the charter by Her Majesty. Ten years is a fair slice in the life of an individual, or a nation. In the case of the former it may be calculated as a sixth, or seventh, or even, in very exceptional instances as an eighth, or even a ninth of his whole existence, whereas in the case of a nation it is but the merest second of time as compared with the individual. This territory has passed through uncountable decades—centuries of ages in all probability, the history of which antecedent period is and must remain a sealed book. Whether the far interior of this territory has ever been permanently settled, is a question that must, as yet, remain unanswered. Around its coast, however, there are people with a history more or less modern, and going back to the beginning of this Nineteenth Century so far as reliable records can be obtained. Beyond this epoch the history of the country and its people must be relegated to the realms of tradition and conjecture. But it is not with the North Borneo of the past we have now to do, we have to consider what has been done in this region since the Company obtained its charter, and took over the Government of the country.

Many things have happened since Mr. William Hood Treacher, the first Governor, landed on the shores of the North Borneo Company, there to "order out of chaos." No light task was that of the Governor. On his shoulders lay the onus of initiating a sound and responsible Government of conciliating the natives of the country, many of whom viewed the concession of the territory to the English Company with feelings of the reverse of appreciation. Stations had to be settled, a competent Civil and Military service appointed, explorations to be undertaken in all directions, communications to be established with the outside world; all these and many more difficult yet thoroughly necessary tasks had to be accomplished, and the history of the country as recorded in the *Herald* testifies to the solid hard work done by Governor Treacher and his staff up to the beginning of the year 1887, when his Excellency took a well-earned furlough to England. Since his departure Mr. W. M. Crocker, who presided over the destinies of the country for twelve months, until succeeded by Mr. C. V. Creagh, has gone a year's continuous term of office, and since that time, the development of the country has gone on progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and our present Acting Governor, Mr. L. P. Beaufort, is indefatigably following in the footsteps of his predecessors, the result being that the Territory is rapidly and surely progressing.

We do not deem it necessary, at this time to go into statistics as to the returns for the last five years have been published already, and the time is not far distant when the report for the year 1891 will appear in print. The condition of the country speaks for itself at the present moment, and bears ample witness to the work done during the last ten years.

Some during the last ten years, Sandakan in 1886 was well it was Sandakan—it was not the capital, or the seat of the Government, which was at first established in Kudat. The old Sandakan of 1881, a town of huts built over water, and whose roads consisted for the most part of imitations of oil-palm trees, was burned to the ground in April, 1886, and the present new Sandakan has been, so to say, founded on its ashes. Since the year 1888 the tobacco industry has taken a hold in the country. In the month of October of that year the pioneer tobacco planter of British North Borneo, Mr. A. McD. Gibson, arrived in Sandakan and started cultivation on the Sunambela river. The first crop went home in 1889, since which date various enquiries as to tobacco prospects were made, but it was not till 1886 that any new practical attempt was made, when Mr. Perry opened the Ranow estate in Marudu Bay. Early in 1887 Baron von Stein's representatives took up the land in Darvel Bay whereon is now the Lahadatu Company's estate, managed by Mr. Voorwyck. From that date land for tobacco planting was eagerly looked for, with the present result that the Klabang, Sabak, and Sugut rivers, with Darvel and Marudu Bays, are dotted with tobacco estates, covering nearly their whole available areas. On the whole, tobacco has done well. We have had the usual drawbacks incidental to opening up virgin lands in tropical countries, difficulties as to communications, difficulties as to transport, communication, *cum multa alia*, but at this time of writing we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that tobacco can be grown in British North Borneo, rivaling both in quantity and quality that of Sumatra; and that in these present hard times, brought about by McKinley tariff bill, and other adverse causes, we can obtain a higher price than Sumatra in the home markets. This for an industry practically not three years old is no small encouragement to continue. Our motto must now and always be "*Nil in illa nulla restitutum*."

In addition to tobacco it has been proved beyond doubt that we possess a country peculiarly favorable to the planting of Liberian coffee, an estate at Kudat being an instance in point. Liberian coffee is destined to become a prominent feature of the local industry in the future, as attention has recently been given to opening up land for its cultivation, more particularly, we believe, in the Marudu Bay district. Coconut and pepper have been proved to be suited to the country, though at yet these products have been experimented with only, and have not been planted on any large scale. Splendid sugar-cane can be grown in several districts, but the quantity so far has been planted by natives only, in quantities just sufficient for their wants, and not for sale, or manufacture. Minerals have been found on the East Coast in quantities sufficiently payable to work; but the problem yet remains how to enable them to get easy access to the fields. This is a very important point, and we hope the solution of it will shortly occupy the attention of the Government. Two steam saw-mills are at work at the present moment in Sandakan Bay, while timber cutting is going on both in Sandakan and Marudu Bays.

Communication with the outside world is frequent. With a fortnightly service to Hongkong, and some six steamers running to Singapore and various coast ports, we are at no loss for mails. Steam launches keep up constant communication with all the rivers, as also with Darvel Bay, Marudu Bay and Gaya. Our English mails reach us as a rule in 30 days from the date of despatch. Later, dates of the first of a month were delivered in Sandakan on the 30th of the same month. This is certainly a very fine instance, but it serves to prove that under favorable circumstances, we are within a month's communication of the mother country. Since 1888 the territory has become possessed of an English church and school, as also a Roman Catholic church and school, in Sandakan, a small temporary church at Kudat, while the Chaplain and Father visit at stated intervals their flocks scattered over the various districts of the country. At Labuan, which now for some time has formed part of, and been administered by the British North Borneo Company, there are schools for both denominations, and the Chaplain and Father visit little island also.

We have had our inevitable raids during the decade, expeditions having necessarily to be undertaken in various parts of the territory. Head hunters have had to be themselves hunted, recalcitrant chiefs have had to be reformed, one or two implacable antagonists of the Company's rule have had to be pacified by force; but this experience is the experience of all new countries like this when first coming under the wings of Western civilization. We now at peace, and at last there is no sign of any necessary for hostile operations. A long-standing boundary dispute with the Dutch Government has been settled by a joint survey by English and Dutch men-of-war, but so far has not been ratified by the Netherlands Government, though this we hope to see accomplished very shortly. A British protectorate has now been established for some time over North Borneo, Brunel, and Sarawak, with a Consul-resident in Labuan, and his Excellency Sir Cecil C. Smith, Governor of the Straits Settlements and Singapore, is also Consul-General and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Borneo. The various North Borneo ports are also frequently visited by Her Majesty's vessels of war. Space forbids us to go into further particulars, but we trust we have shown that the last ten years have by no means been thrown away; and that the state of British North Borneo, to which is now linked the island of Labuan, has succeeded in establishing an undeniable claim to be considered as an important and growing appanage of the British Empire.—*Herald*.

Intimations.



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24TH INTEREST.

INTEREST due on BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 1st December, 1891.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1457]

WANTED, a representative Agent or an active partner in China in an enterprise having for its aim the supply of Chinese and Japanese plantation-labor for Mexico and Central America by parties having extensive connection in those parts.

Address: NIPPON GWAIKOKU BOEKI KIGYO KAISHA, Ltd., San Francisco, Cal. [1456]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1458]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises at 3 o'clock p.m., on

MONDAY,

the 14th day of December, 1891.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD HOUSES being Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29, Eight Street, Victoria, Hongkong, and situated on Subsection 2, and The Remaining Portion of Section A of Island Lot No. 120 as the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 99 years from the 25th June, 1849, subject to the payment of the proportion of the yearly Crown Rent and the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.

The houses will be

